The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17.

OFFICE: 71 and 73 West Market Stree

DICK BRIGHT says he is not a candidate for Public Printer or any other Federal office. B. S. GRAY, Esq , the son of the Governor,

will be the next Postmaster at Portland, Ind .- so says our Weshington special. A SOMEWHAT pretentious city daily alluded

yesterday to an appointment as being "temporary for the present." Why not add | THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF IN--for the time being. A WASHINGTON paper says that John W.

Foster, of Indiana, will continue to represent the Government at Madrid until pending treaty negotiations with Spain are concluded.

How THE Blaine editors do itch tossy comething derogatory of a President who eats breakfast at 8 o'clock and is at work in his shirt-sleeves before 9 o'clock. Sail in, Messieurs, and relieve yourselves.

The eclipse of the sun occurred yesterday on schedule time, but the clouds sadiy in- and that he is every inch a man. Mr. terfered with satisfactory observations in this locality. The ensemble was not so I is not unknown to this community. Having brilliant as the eclipse of the g. o. p. last | relatives and friends here, his frequent visits fall. The former was partial-the latter have given him an opportunity to become total.

Ex SENATOR McDonald and Hon. John (Shoemaker arrived in Washington City yesterday morning and called on President Cleveland, Our Washington correspondent says the President expressed himself as being "even better pleased with the noble and brainy Hoosier statesman than before he saw him."

THE ghouls of the Gould system were overmatched by the strikers. The day has passed | with rare precision for the new field when monopolists can throttle labor. The triumph of Democracy means the undoing of Mr. Cleveland. In addition to this equipcorrupt legislation enabling monopoly frauds | ment of actual experience in office routine, and oppression. Jay Gould & Co. may make | Mr. Miller adds a valuable aptness for execthe most of their watered stocks; they will not swell their millions by any more of them. The workingmen, in the meantime, are gaining confidence and will not be ground down by further starvation wages than they have been receiving. Democracy is the friend of the people. It favors payment to laboring men et living wages. We must not have the order of "Jacques" in | to with no anxiety on the part of his friends. America from the oppressions of "Mousier the Marquis" and his class.

THE Republican organs make themselves very ridiculous by their constant coarse and almost vulgar attacks upon the Vice President. They have asserted all along that he is a mere figurehead, with "no influence with the administration," etc. Something must have changed their opinion, for sure it is that he is the subject of their most virulent attacks. Their mud batteries are constantly on the spatter. For a man who "has no influence with the administration," Mr. Hendricks seems to be rather a lively sort of a quantity. It is precisely because he is not "a mere figurehead," and that he bus "influence with the administration,"that Mr. Hendricks stands exposed to the vulgar attacks of the Republican organs. e would suggest that a proper sense of the decency of the situation demands that if it is necessary to drag the name of the Vice President's wife into the newspapers that it be done in a dignified and courteous manner. Black-

gasrds will differ with us on this point.

UNDO THE RED TAPE. Within the recent years, to a citizen having business with them, the departments at Washington have each been so many ostentatious governments, ruled by pompous kings and princes, with self-important lackeys to receive the cards of callers and dictate the season of waiting before permitting admittance to the royal presence. Allowing the necessity for imposing regulations to save the officials from annoyance from placehunters, cranks and idlers, there was never need or justification for the lordling air, the haughtiness and even insolence that many Government off cials assumed. Stilted in their positions, these men of "a little brief authority" looked upon themselves as favorites of fortune or fate, something high above the common herd, whom to approach was honor-masters they, not servants, of the people. Their offices were bound about with red tape as im-

posing as the regalia of drum-majors. An attorney from a distance, representing a claim allowed by a commission, found it necessary to accompany the papers to the duty: Collins, s. s.; Moriarity, l. f.; Don office of the Second Comptroller. After | nelly, 3 b; Casey, Miller and McKeon, that official arrived in his carriage accompanied by two boon companions, who were requested to smoke and wait for an hour. Ringing the bell for his clerk, the latter submitted certain papers to which he ostentatiously affixed his signature. Two or three social callers consumed the remainder of the hour, when, telling the attorney his papers could not be examined before the morrow, Mr. Second Comptroller announced his day's work over, and departed with his companions for a drive. It was the third day before the attorney secured the signature of this official, and accompanied the papers to the First Comptroller, who imposed another day of waiting. After two days the claim was approved by Register, when the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury held it for two days. It was ten days after the claim had left the commission before the Treasurer gave his check in settlement of it. When a month later the attorney was starting on the same round with a similar claim, a Senator who had heard of his first experience accompanied him. Within three hours Comptrollers, Registers and Secretaries had signed the papers and the Treasurer given

If our Democratic administration frees the charge of the remains, and will place them several departments of so much "flummery" in the vault at Crown Hill to day.

and red tape, it will fill a long felt want. gentlemen who occupy the leading offices in them, when at home are in toeir law offices or places of business early and remain in them late: why should they not give as much time to the business of the Government? They are polite and accessible to clients or patrons when at home: why become ostentatious and wear red tape when employed to serve the people temporarily at , Washington? Such practices [belittle the officers and insult the people. We are rejoiced to think that under the example of President Cleveland red tape will be undone in the departments.

TERNAL REVENUE

Another splendid appointment was made yesterday by the Passident. We refer to the maming of Hon. Joseph S Miller, of West Virginia, to the Commissionership of Internal Revenue. In referring to the matter we do not care to make any comparison with the defeated Kentucky candidate, Mr. Thompson. We are prepared to agree with his friends as to his eminent qualities and entire fitness for the position. The best consolation for an aspirant who has failed to win the prize is to know that his successful competitor is a foeman worthy of his steel Thompson has this consolation. Mr. Miller well acquainted with and appreciated by our people. His record as a public official is impregnable, not only as to its efficiency and trustworthy character, but as to the entire satisfaction which it gave to his constituents and to all those who are interested in him. His experiences as a county official, in the State Legislature, and also as State Auditor for two terms-running through a term of nearly fifteen yearshave equipped him thoroughly and of labor to which he was called yesterday byutive management with gentlemanly instincts and courteous manners. Being endorsed by much of the best element of the Democratic party, we anticipate that his appointment will meet with a general and generous welcome throughout the country. Mr. Miller's administration of the Internal Revenue Department may be looked forward

BROUGHT BACK.

T. Roseberry, the Tippecance Forger, Arrives From Chicago in Custody of an Officer,

A well dressed and rather good looking man, with a smooth face and weary aspect. paced restlessly back and forth in the cell room at the Central Station last night, seemingly unconscious of his surroundings, and apparently deeply engrossed in his thoughts. This individual was none other than Joshua Roseberry, the Tippecance County forger, who, by reason of representing himself as being the guardian of heirs who do not exist, is shead of the State about \$385. The story of his operations has already been related in the columns of the Sentinel, and it is unnecestary to rehash it.

Roseberry looked anything but happy as he peered at a Sentinel representative through the iron grating last evening. He answered nearly all of the interogatories propounded without hesitation, but when asked whether or not he would plead guilty to the charge of forgery, he said he had not yet made up his mind as to that. He said he had a number of influential friends in Lafayette, but whether any of them would come to his aid he could not say. Roseberry denied the statement that he left Lafayette in female attire, and said that he went as far as Templeton on a pay car, at which place he took the regular train for Chicago. On his arrival in that city be went to one of the principal hotels, where he registered under his own name. He had een there but a few hours, he says, when he became homesick, and felt that he would gladly welcome anybody from Lafayette, even the Sheriff. His pocket-book was exhausted by Saturday, and he telegraphed to his wife for some money, which she willingly sent him. When the money arrived he intended to take the first train for Lafayette, but on second thought changed his mind, and going to the Central Police Station gave himself up. Chief Doyle at once tele-graphed the local authorities that Roseberry was in custody, and Captain Colbert went on after him. A preliminary examination will be held this morning, unless it is waived at the instance of Mr. Roseberry.

Base Ball Matters. The base ball season is coming, and with it the members of the Indianapolis Club, the following having already reported for pitchers; McQuery, 1 b; Thompson, c. f., and Keenan, catcher. Poorman, r. f., Mc-Guire, catcher, and Crane, extra, will arrive in the city to day and report to Manager Watkins. The club will leave for the South on Thursday, opening at Augusta, Ga. They will be gone until April 8. President Schwabscher has appealed the case of Rob inson, the contract-breaker, to the Arbitrathat they will sustain the action of Mc Knight in permitting him to sign with Brooklyn.

Amusements.

"A Cold Day When We Get Left" was played last night to a good audience at the Grand. As our space is so limited this morning we will give full review to-morrow. The play will be repeated to night.

'Alvin Joslin" at English's last night.

Same bill to-night. Dime Museum presented new bill last night. We will give details to morrow. Zoo matinee to-day. The new programme of the week began last night.

Death From Heart Disease. Mrs. Samuel Winings died suddenly yesterday morning at her residence, six miles from the city, on the Rockville road, of heart disease, aged seventy-eight years. Her hus-band died about a year ago, and one son, in business on West Washington street, died a few months since rather suddenly. She is the mother of Daniel Winings, well known

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The House Again Discusses the Abandonment of Office Bill.

The Senate Metropolitan Police Bill Made the Special Order for Thursday.

The Colored People Ratify Senator Thompson's Civil Rights Bill With Much Speech-Making.

Resolutions Introduced Cougratulating the Legislature and Tendering a Vote of Thanks to Messrs. Thompson, Gooding and Smock.

Senator Faulkner has returned from the National capital.

A resolution, introduced by Senator May, authorizes the Doorkeeper to appoint an

extra employe. The Senate Metropolitan Police bill came up yesterday on a second reading and led to some animated discussion. A motion to lav on the table was defeated, as was also a mo tion to indefinitely postpone. The bill was then made a special order for Thursday at 2

Senator Thompson, rising to a question of privilege, read a paragraph from a newspaper yesterday morning in which he was represented as saying that he voted for certain measure because the "Vice President had told him to do so." Mr. Thompson denonneed the statement as false, and said that the Vice President had never said anything to him about his vote, and that the author of the statement was a falsifier and a

Senator Adkison has introduced a bill which provides for the appointment of a commission of three members, to be appointed by the Governor and Licatenant Sovernor, who shall meet in the city of Indianapolis, for a period not to exceed over sixty days, and shall draft a bill fixing the fees and salaries of county officers and employes of the State institutions and General Assembly, and report the same to the next

The House assembled yesterday morning. and the roll-call was about to develop the fact that no querum was present when a motion was made to take a recess, which the House did till 2 o'clock. At that hour but fifty nine members were present, and the doors were ordered closed and a list of the absentees was furnished the Doorkeeper, who went out to corral the delinquent members. Mesers. Barney and McMichael were brought in and made their excuses, which the House received, as the gentlemen had exercised great diligence in trying to reach the hall on time. An hour or more was lost in this way, and the discussion of the unfinished business was continued without a quorum.

The Senate discussed the bill yesterday which permits County Commissioners to erect monuments to the memory of the soldiers, the question being on an amendment authorizing the boards to act upon the petition of a majority of the taxpayers. Those in favor of the bill claimed that the smendment would render it practically inoperative. as it would doubtless be impossible to get persons to theke charge of the petitions. A substitute for the amendment changing the the word "taxpayers" to "citizens" was adopted, and the bill and amendments were referred to a special committee, with instructions to take under consideration the erection of a State monument.

The questions involved in the Abandonment of Office bill, introduced by Mr. Reeves, of Johnson County, came up for discussion again yesterday afternoon. Mr. Reeves declared that the people of Johnson County were opposed to the passage of the bill, and he had in his possession a petition signed by 150 good, substantial citizens, who are large taxpayers and who are opposed to the passage of the bill. A memorial also was submitted from the bondsmen of J. R. Clemmer, the Recorder who abandoned his office, saying that they did not desire to be released from the bond. The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost, and a motion to recommit, with instructions to amend the bill so that it would not apply to any officer who has abandoned his office and left the same in charge of a competent Deputy, was made by Mr. Adams. A motion to table the amendment failed by a vote of 36 to 26, developing the fact that a quorum was not present and the House adjourned. The matter will come up again this morning as unfinished business. RATIFYING THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The colored people of the city, to the number of perhaps 75 or 100, met last night at the Supreme Court Room to ratify the passage of the civil rights bill by the Legislature. Alfred Harrison was chosen President of the meeting and W. A. Sweeney Master of Ceremonies. A committee, consisting of B. Wilson, William Carter, W. G. Robinson, J. D. Bill, J. D. Mahoney and Andrew Heron, was appointed to draft resolutions. Pending the report of the committee Dr. Thompcalled upon for an address.

He said that the prejudices existing on account of slavery in this country are very considerable, and he often felt when he saw a colored man refused a passage in a street car, not more than fifteen years ago, that something ought to be done. He also said he believed the colored man of the country knew as thoroughly as anyone what was due to the lady or the gentleman in public. These prejudices have existed in every counwill not allow anyone to be deprived of his I can now rejoice, and I thank the gentlerights if he can help it. I think that colored man is necessary to his elevation. I feel fortunate because I have your good will. There has been a great deal said in the heat of political strife which we all feel is unjust. but the inculcation of correct ideas never changes because of beliefs and actions in political life. The future for you is very promising, but see to it that your children keep the seats of the school room full. There is now a movement to secure a law for compulsery education, I hope you will join in this move. I hope no col-ored man will be anything but a gentleman. You are worthy of praise for what you are, but let it be the rule

to progress in every-day life. General Manson was next introduced.

The General said he did not come out to speak, but that he understood this was a

held over 400 years as slaves in Egypt. they finally were led out the Land of Promise. The the progess of the colored people in this country since their liberation has been wonderful. The colored people of the United States seem destined to become the musicians and orators of this country. Our law says that all men shall be free and equal, and now the colored men should ask only for what is right and for nothing wrong. Every man in this country has the right to vote as he pleases, and no man has any right to lead another to the polls like a dog by a string, and tell him what ticket he must vote. You owe no man, no party. You owe it to yourselves to be The colored men were to a certain extent the cause of the war. The two classes of laborfree labor and slave labor-were two causes of the late war. No man and no party freed you; the war freed you. . I hope the time will come when the entire country will be

Hon. D. S. Gooding was the next speaker.

He said he had had no time to prepare an address. When this Government was organized all but one State were slave States. The old parties were both of the opinion that the Government had no power to free slaves under the Constitution, and President Lincoln held to this idea at the time of his election in 1860. A small fragment of men called Abolitionists were alone in their dispute on this proposition. The war went on until it became evident that reballion must destroy the Government or the Government must destroy the slave system. The rebellton was finally suppressed, and then it was for the first time that the colored man was first permitted to vote. The Republican party thought that by adopting the Thirteenth Amendment they could make the Southern States Republican. Now, the Democracy of the North as a rule believed that slavery was wrong, and the Republicans have tried to convince you that if the Democratic party came into power you would be put back into slavery. You've heard that Rebeis were to be pensioned and the slave-holders were to be paid for their slaves. At last we have came into power. We have the President, the lower house in Congress, and a Demooratic Governor in this State. Now, are we trying to put you back into clavery or pay your old masters for you? The Republicans have been in power in this State nearly all the time since the war, and yet it has remained for the Democratic party in this State to pass the only bill for the colored man and his rights which has ever been passed. Rejoice, my friends, for the day of your deliverance is at hand. You colored men are naturally Damocrats, for the Democratic party has always been the party of the people, of the sons of toil, and you will find your home is with the Democrats, and you are getting there now. At this point Mr. Gooding turned to a reporter, saying: "Mr. Reporter, you are not taking down all I am saying, are you? I am only here having a good time with the brethren." Continuing, he spoke of our country as being "the land of the free and the home of the brave." If you want to accomplish your destiny you will do it through work and education. You have it in your power to be a power in this land. You can make your children the equal of other children by teaching them that labor is always honorable. The man who is ashamed to labor needs to be born again. The land of liberty, recognizing the God of our fathers-for if we would be a free people we must never forget our God, and if we do this we shall soon lose all sight of the color line.

Senator Johnson, of Dearborn County, came orward on invitation. He also had not expected to be called upon for a speech. He said his ancestors were slave owners, but on coming to this country they set their slaves free. One of those slaves went to Shelby County, where he became well off and was the owner of a farm. I once told this story to a young lady who charged me with being a pro-slavery man, but after she heard it she never again charged me with that. If we get down into idleness, poverty and ignorance, we are no better than any one else in that condition. If you improve your opportunities you will never fail to be recognized by every man, and especially by the Democratic party.

Edward Horn and a number of other colored gentlemen spoke briefly on the order of the business before the meeting, but on motion the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows, Mr. Hill reading the report:

Whereas, Governments are justituted for the benefit of all citizens, for the purpose of suppress ing crime, and for the redress of grievances; and Whereas. The constitutional right to pass on the nestion of civil and political rights has been legated to the various States by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States:

Whereas, The passage of the Civil Rights bill by the Indiana Legislature of 1885 will have a tendency to remove the prejudices that have here-totore existed by one class of citizens against the other: therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Indianapolis, in mass-meeting assembled, congratulate the members of the Legislature in their efforts to mete out justice to all the citizens of the State. Resolved, That it is very opportune for the Democratic party upon their ascendency to power in both National and State Government as a signal of victory to affirm the cardinle principal, "The reatest good to the greatest number. Resolved. That we, as American citizens, recog-

nize the fact that permanent peace could not en

sue while we, as in the minority numerically ye

holding the balance of power politically, antago nized one-half of the voting population by being identified with one political party as a race.

Resolved, That in the future as in the past either on the battle-field or in the forum, we will lways be found defending the rights of American Resolved. That our highest aspirations are t compete with all nationalities in religion, educa-

on, wealth, and every avenue of life that tend the members of the present Legislature, and especially to Dr. W. Chinton Thompson, of the Senate, and Hon, David S. Gooding, of Hancock, and Levi Mock, of Wells and Blackford, of the House,

the Civil Rights bill. Following the report of the committee on the adoption of the resolution, Mr. W. A. Sweeney, as master of ceremonies, announced the name of G. W. Robinson, a colored man, as the next speaker. He said there had been a time in the affairs of this Government when he had nothing over which to rejoice. When the Supreme Court used to announce that I and my people had no rights which a white man is bound to reman who so ably assisted in securing to us our rights. I am a citizen, and I love the rights which have been given us. In the future we shall show that we are capable of the greatest refinement and the greatest culture, and we intend to be a financial and an intellectual power in this Government. The Democratic party and the Republican party both have claimed to be the friend of the poor man. If both tell the truth, then God bless both parties. The Speaker did not feel particu-larly grateful to any one who voted for the civil rights bill, for they only gave colored people their rights.

Mr. Horn, of the World, was next called out. He felt it was eminently proper that every man put himself on record in this matter. Some time sgo Senator Harrison, Mr. Peelle and others told us no bill was necessary to secure for us our civil rights. I Thompson and Hon. D. S. Gooding. He did not knew what he could say that would be appropriate to the occasion. He reviewed the Foyears of the bondage of the African in America. The children of Israel were of the judgment obtained, they would un-

dertake the case and sue for damages. I am of Republican principles, but I am with and for the man who is for me and my people. James T. V. Hill was the next speaker. He felt glad to be present, and hailed with delight the passage of a law which gives to the colored people their rights. We have never investigated the questions of political economy. Like the whale that swallowed Jonah, we took down whole the statements of the Republican party and believed that party was the author of our political being. The color line in politics is now obliterated. If the Democratic party had been the party it has been represented to be it would have been a bad day when it came into power with our 5,000,000 colored votes cast as a unit for the other party. I am glad to see the day when the darkness is to be dispelled. We can't be clannish. The Indian is driven to extermination by his c'annishness. We must divide.

James T. Mahorney said controversy at his time of life is not desirable, but he felt he must do his duty. The Republican party was a grand one; it served its time and is passing away. The Democratic party, as Judge Gooding said, is the party of the people. The first blood that flowed to make this Nation was the blood of our race. It should be said that Mr. Mahorney was the readlest speaker and one of the most eloquent of the evening, and spoke without preparation. Mr. Manorney is well known as a public speaker throughout the State, and his ready manner of bandling all ques-

tions is something in the nature of a marvel. Mr. Sweeney was the next speaker. He took the ground that the passage of the Cvil Rights bill was an inevitable action. Rights are coupled with duties. The unsolved future of the colored man is in his own hands Yesterday we were chattels; to-day citizens; to-morrow we must make our conditions for ourselves.

Sidney Hinton upon call rose and regretted the turn the meeting had taken. He had asked and hoped the meeting would be non-partisan. He was not prespraise either party, ent to but was willing to compliment Judge Gooding and others for their part in the passage of the Civil Rights bill. I am here not as a Republican, but as a negro citizen, to plead for my people. Parties can take care of themselves.

Several other parties were on the programme for speeches, but as the hour was late a motion was made to adjourn, and in a few moments the meeting was ended.

RAILWAY NEWS.

H. B. Hammond Appointed Receiver of the I., D. and S .- Decrease in Shipments From New York to the West-Other Items.

J. S. Lazarus has been appointed General Manager, J. N. McNeal, Auditor and Cashier, and George Bender, Superintendent of the I. D. and S. All of these gentlemen are practical railroad men, and will exert themselves to make the I. D. and S. a good paying property. Several other appointments are to be made before the road passess into the hads of Mr. Hammond.

Oscar Vanderbilt, Indianapolis agent of Northern Pacific, is receiving numerous applications for the latest piece of advertising matter issued by that road: "Alice's Adventures in New Wonderland." This folder, or, rather one side of it, is covered with highly-colored pictures, while on the other attend. Irish wit and humor, Irish sentiis a complete map of the Yellowstone National Park. The folder will be sent free to any address on application.

In spite of the reduction of about onethird in rates during the month of February through shipments from New York to the West were much lighter this year than last. As rates are now so low as to be likely to attract the shipments that go by more circuitous routes usually the showing is not favorable and indicates that merchandise sales have been materially less than last year. What is more noticeable, however, is the fact that the decrease in rates has apparently no effect on shipments. Railroad men say that some years ago, when rates were brought down to the present figures, there was a great increase in tonnage. They can not understand why business is light

A petition was filed in the Federal Court yesterday morning by J. D. Probst, who represents the second mortgage bondhelders of the I., D. and S., asking for the appointment of a Receiver for that road. No opposition was offered to the proposed action, and it was taken by the consent of all parties. Judge Woods appointing Henry B. Hammond, who is President of the company, Receiver. His bond was fixed at \$25,000. The sureties are R. F. Pierce, of Crawfordsville; Thomas P. Atkins, New York, and John R. Elder. The I., B. and W. people, according to the agreement, will operate the road until April 1, when Mr. Hammond will assume control. A local railroad man said yesterday that Indianapolis would be greatly benefited by this transfer, for the I., D. and S. would now become purely a local road. While it will be necessary to expend several thousand dollars in improvements this spring and summer, it is generally conceded that the I., D. and S. is not by any means in as bad a physical condition as many of the newspapers would have the public believe. It is understood that several new bridges will be built and the road-bed and tack strengthened at certain points along the line A number of new cars and engines will also be purchased.

THE ABSOLUTE BLOCK SYSTEM.

The advantages enjoyed by the use of the absolute block system are forcibly illustrated by the experience of the last month or two on a good many roads. To those familiar with the actual practice in the running of snow-plows, it is a well-known fact that instances are frequent where the view is so obscured that it is absolutely unsafe to proceed except on the popular American plan of trusting to luck. Not only do the clouds of snow preclude any extended view ahead, but especially in a dark night, by coating the windows or otherwise, make it often utterly impossible to see a danger signa!, in however faithful hands it may be; and this at the time when torpedoes are the least available and the least reliable. In the numerous and severe storms of the winter, which we hope is now bidding a good-bye, the block system must have commended itself (whether bidden or unbidden) to the minds of a good many road-masters as not only an advantage and a convenience, but as an absolute necessity. A road-master (or anybody else) with any sort of development in the cautionary department of his cranium would certainly take this view (and would perforce invent a block system if none existed), provided he personally rode on the plow. Perhaps they don't ail do this. Every road master certainly ought to, and in some cases invite the general manager and one or two directors to go along with him and see the difference between this sort of convey-

to-station block system at any time; for no matter how long the sections or how much time it may take, it is the only method that is even tolerable, not to ray absolutely safe, for a plow in a heavy, blinding snow. Dir ferent kinds of snow, damp and compact, or light and feathery, and different depths, etc. require different rates of speed, so that the ides of securing safety by merely reducing speed is not always practicable.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Celebration by the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Rice Guards at Masonic Hall - The Emmet Guards at the Grand Opera House.

The celebration of St. Patrick's day will be observed to day by the different Irish orders of the city, but by consent there will be no parade. This evening the Ancient Order of Hibernians will celebrate the occasion, together with the Rice Guards, at Masonic Hall. From the halls of Divisions 1 and 2, A. O. H., the line of march will be down Meridian street to Georgia, west to Illinois and north to the Grand Hotel, where General Manson will join the procession. Governor Gray and Speaker Jewett will join the procession at the Bates, and march with it to Masonic Hall. After the Orders have entered the hail and taken their seats the doors will be thrown open to the public, when the exercises will be carried out according to the following

PROGRAMME. Miller's Grand Opera House Band

...Governor Isaac P. Gray Mr. A. Smith Charles L. Jewett .Miss Anna Abromet Address. General M. D. Manson Miss Maggie McGlynuMiss Mollie Ward Recitation Mr. James Gorman Piano Solo Miss Lizz e Dugan and Brother Miss Ross McGlynn faster Flebleman Piano Solo. Miss Clara Bretz

God Save Ireland Mesers. J. M. Sullivan, Hugh Biggins and Martin Grady. VICE PRESIDENTS. Hon. J. H. Rice, S. P. Sheerin, Dr. E J. Brennan, James Bennihan Captain Thomas Madden, John R. Welch, Edward Nolan. ohn Galvin, J. J. Bingham, Robert Reed, D. K. Butler, Sr., aptain C. H. O'Brien, Captain James McHugh,

Terrence Cullen. Richard Butler. ON DECORATION, James Doherty, F. M. Ryan, Tim Griffin, J. C. Dalton.

William Flynn. James H. Deery. Peter Carson, William Flynn, William Curry.

The Emmet Guards.

The Emmet Guards will celebrate the day at the Grand Opera House this evening in a first-class manner. Senator Willard will deliver an address, after which a special pro-gramme arranged for this occasion will be carried out in excellent style by a professional company, among which are such well known persons as Frank Girard, William Welch, Charles Burke, Frank Wills and others of note. The entertainment will be given for the benefit of the Emmet Guards. There is a rich treat in store for those who ment and music, will be the order of the evening; in fact, it will be one continual round of pleasure from beginning to end. You should not fail to go to the Grand to-

A LIVELY AFFAIR

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Between A. J. Cutting and Councilman Wharton, the Latter Being Worsted.

A business disagreement between Councilman Wharton and A. J. Cutting, which is of several days standing, culminated yesterday in a set-to between the gentlemen in front of Smith's queensware store on South Meridian street, After a brief cologuy a collision followed, Cutting seizing a crock displayed in front of the store and throwing it at Wharton, knocking off his hat and raking the scalp as it flew across the top of his head. A second and heavier cook was better aimed, striking Wharton in the forehead and felling him to the pavement. The sharp edges cut the skin for an inch or more, from which he bled quite freely, and at first conveyed the impression that he was very seriously in ured. Several genslemen then interfered and the hostilities were brought to a close, Mr. Wharton's injuries being dressed at the Surgical Institute. Cutting gave bond for his appearance.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. J. M. Dunlap has returned from a short trip East.

Madame Sweenie leaves for New York the

atter part of the week. Mrs. Chord, with her daughter, Mrs. J. F. Studebaker, are visiting Mrs. Drapler, at 513 North New Jersey street.

Rink Notes

Manager Cutter, of the College Avenue Rink, promises a fine game of foot ball this evening for the amusement of his numerous The fourth fancy dress carnival of the sea-

son will take place at the Wigwam Rink this evening. A fine list of prizes is offered for A private telegram from Louisville to a riend in this city states that in a race be-

tween Prince Wells, the champion bicyclist, and Walter Dean, champion roller shater of this city, the latter was the winner by half a lap. The time for the first mile was 3:32, and for three miles 11:03, the fastest time ever made in a rink in the South.

The Meridian Rink is doing a fine business. The floor is kept in excellent condition. Music every evening and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

The Mendelsschn Society. The following is the programme of the oncert to be given to night by the Mendels-

shon Society at Plymouth Church: Part First-Overture, "Romeo and Juliet" | Hellini), by orchestra: part song, "See the Rivers Flowing" Recy), chorus; solo, "Staccato Polka" Mulder, Mrs. John C. New; first symphony Beethoven), Adagio and Allegro con brio, Andante Cantabile con Mollo, Menuetto, Adagio and Allegro Molto, by orchestra. Part Second-Quartet, Opus, 125, [Schubert], Allegro Moderato, Allegro Molto, Mendelssohn string quartet; solo, "Chanson Hugenots" [Mayer-beer, Mr. L. A. Dochez; part song, "Spring" [Pin-sutt], chorus; overture, "Anacreon" [Cherubini], by orchestra.

The Young People's C. T. U. The Young People's Christian Temperance Union will hold its regular meeting this evening at the W. C. T. U. Parlors, 76